

1) Which of the following is most accurate?

- A) Medieval and Renaissance Europe were both feudal societies that focused on an urban economy and organized commerce.
- B) Medieval Europe was a feudal society with an agricultural economy and domination by the church whereas Renaissance Europe was characterized by a growing national consciousness and political centralization.
- C) The church played little or no role in Renaissance Europe.
- D) Renaissance Europe was a feudal society with an agricultural economy and domination by the church whereas Medieval Europe was characterized by an urban economy based on organized commerce and capitalism.
- E) Renaissance Europe was a feudal society with an agricultural economy and domination by the church whereas Medieval Europe was characterized by a growing national consciousness and political centralization.

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2) Which of the following cities played a key role in the trade between Europe and the Near East?

- A) Bologna
- B) Florence
- C) Venice
- D) Siena
- E) Milan

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3) Social strife and competition for political power became so intense within the cities that most evolved into:

- A) democracies.
- B) despotisms.
- C) mini-monarchies.
- D) feudal states.
- E) oligarchies.

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4) The first humanists were:

- A) historians and musicians.
- B) clergy.
- C) politicians and their secretaries.
- D) orators and poets.
- E) farmers and blacksmiths.

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5) All of the following are true of Renaissance art except:

- A) artwork reflected symmetry and proportion reflected a belief in the harmony of the universe.
- B) art tended to be abstract and formulaic.
- C) art often blended classical and Christian influences.
- D) art emphatically embraced the natural world and human emotions.
- E) works were given rational, even mathematical order.

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6) He was known as the "father of humanism":

- A) Giovanni Boccaccio.
- B) Cosimo de' Medici
- C) Guarino da Verona.
- D) Dante Alighieri.
- E) Francesco Petrarch.

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7) Which of the following was the most important intellectual recovery made during the Italian Renaissance?

- A) Roman law
- B) Apostolic theology
- C) Greek studies
- D) Roman studies
- E) Spartan military strategies

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8) All of the following were great masters of the High Renaissance EXCEPT:

- A) Raphael.
- B) Michelangelo Buonarroti.
- C) Leonardo da Vinci.
- D) Titian.
- E) Vincent Van Gogh.

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9) By the 15th century, the great Italian cities were the _____ for much of Europe.

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10) Scholars have coined the term _____ to describe the apparent coalescence of humanism and civic reform throughout Italy and northern Europe.

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11) The city of Florence was governed by a group of six, later eight, men known as the _____, who were chosen from the most powerful guilds.

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12) Because despots could not count on the loyalty of the divided populace, they operated through mercenary armies obtained through military brokers known as _____.

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13) The appeal of _____ lay in its flattering view of human nature, which distinguished between an eternal sphere of being and the perishable world in which humans actually lived.

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- 14) _____ is a reaction to the simplicity of High Renaissance art and made room for the strange and the abnormal, giving freer reign to the individual perceptions and feelings of the artist, who now felt free to paint, compose, or write in an "affected" way.

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- 15) Ludovico of Milan's fatal mistake was that he:
- A) sold the city of Milan to the French without proper authority.
 - B) spurned all attempts by the French to forge an alliance with Milan
 - C) claimed Naples for himself, as king, and disregarded French dynastic claims to rule.
 - D) disregarded the threat posed by Milan and supported by Florence, and denied French aid or assistance.
 - E) appealed to the French for help and invited them to reenter Italy and revive their dynastic claim to Naples.

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- 16) Which of the following is NOT true of Machiavelli?
- A) He scolded the Italian people for the self-destruction their own internal feuding had caused.
 - B) He wanted to drive out all foreign armies from Italy.
 - C) He was a humanist.
 - D) He held republican ideals.
 - E) He did not believe that the Italian political unity and independence were ends that justified any means.

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- 17) A new alliance between monarchs and this group helped break the bonds of feudal society.
- A) townspeople
 - B) peasants
 - C) clergy
 - D) gentry
 - E) nobles

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- 18) Ferdinand and Isabella were able to do all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) venture abroad militarily.
 - B) secure their borders.
 - C) Christianize the whole of Spain.
 - D) subdue their realms.
 - E) conquer southern France.

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- 19) All of the following characterized northern humanists EXCEPT:
- A) They were more devoted to religious reforms than their Italian counterparts.
 - B) They were hostile to classical culture.
 - C) They were more willing to write for lay audiences than their Italian counterparts.
 - D) They tended to come from more diverse social backgrounds than their Italian counterparts.
 - E) They took advantage of the power of the printing press

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- 20) Over the second half of the 15th century, this nation delivered 150,000 slaves to Europe:
- A) Italy.
 - B) England
 - C) France.
 - D) Spain.
 - E) Portugal.

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- 21) He was by far the most effective and outspoken critic of the Spanish conquerors:
- A) Bartolome de Las Casas.
 - B) Hernán Cortés.
 - C) Henry VIII.
 - D) Francisco Pizarro.
 - E) Michel de Montaigne.

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- 22) Which of the following are the three major components of the colonial economy of Latin America?
- A) mining, fishing, and fur-trading
 - B) slaves, agriculture, fur-trading
 - C) fur-trading, shipping, and agriculture
 - D) shipping, agriculture, and mining
 - E) agriculture, mining, and fur-trading

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- 23) What were the principal effects of the European voyages of "discovery?" Do you think these effects were, on the whole, positive or negative?

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